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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON,

TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. THE KASSON RESOLUTION AND TARIFF REVISION-NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS-MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY-ALLOTMENT OF

INDIAN LANDS IN SEVERALTY. A favorable report on the Kasson resolution is expected in the House; its adoption may have a material influence on tariff legisla-A conference committee on the two tariff bills is probable. A New-York Administration Republican believes that Colonel Burt, the present Naval Officer of New-York, will be made Chief Examiner under the Civil Service law. Petitions have been received by members of Congress from scientific men urging a change in the management of the Naval Observatory. A memorial has been received from the Creek Nation opposing the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in the Indian Territory. The Sundry Civil bill will be reported to the full committee in a few days.

HOW TARIFF LEGISLATION IS POSSIBLE. REFECT OF THE ADOPTION OF THE KASSON RULE BY THE HOUSE-A FAVORABLE REPORT EX-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Careful inquiry among prominent Republican Representatives to-day shows that most of them are in favor of the adoption of the Kasson rule, the effect of which, as already explained in The Tribune, would be to bring the Ways and Means Tariff bill out of the Committee of the Whole and under the operation of the previous question, whenever majority of the House might choose. The rule, if adopted, would also give a majority power to take from the Speaker's table-if it should ever get there-the Senate bill and bring that also

under the operation of the previous question.

The proposition from the Democrats that the Kasson resolution, if it is to be adopted at all, shall take its place as one of the permanent rules of the House, is not objected to by some of the most prominent Republicans, including Speaker Keifer and Chairman Hiscock, of the Appropriations Committee. Chairman Kelley is in favor of the adoption of the Kasson rule, and he is quoted as saying that his only hope of tariff revision by this Congress rests upon the Senate bill. Mr. Reed does not desire to be set down as unalterably opposed to the adoption of the Kasson resolution, and it may be regarded as somewhat probable that he will vote to report it favorably from the Committee on Rules, of which he is a member. Mr. Randall's vote in that committee is claimed both by the friends and opponents of the resolution, and it is probable that he has not yet made up his wind which way he will vote. He may 'dodge" again. A favorable report upon the resolution will probably be made.

Nearly everybody now concedes that if there is to be any general tariff legislation at this session it must come from a conference committee, which shall cither the House or Senate bill as a basis of action. For various reasons the majority of the House would greatly prefer that the Ways and Means bill should be the basis of conference action, and the adoption of the Kasson rule would make that pos-

Speculation is already rife as to who will compose the conference committee if one shall be appointed. The opinion of most of those who are usually well-informed respecting such matters is that the House conferees will probably be Mesers. Kelley, Huskell and Carlisle, and the Senate conferees Messrs. Morrill, Sherman and Beck. This arrangement would give New-England and the Middle States two members and the West four, of whom two would be from Kentucky. Although Mr. Kasson stands second on the Ways and Means Committee, he has not taken a prominent part in the management of the Tariff bill in the House, while Mr. Haskell, although serving his first term as a member of the committee, has shown a wonderful familiarity with the details of the measure and a thorough understanding of the subject, which have gamed the confidence and respect of his side of the House,

One advantage of taking the Senate bill, as it is called for convenience, is freely conceded by Representatives of both parties; it contains the sections reducing internal taxation which Democrats as well as Republicans are anxious to have adopted. This anxiety may be strong enough to prevent the House frem insisting, as it might otherwise do, that the tariff amendments of the Senate to the Internal Revenue bill are obnoxious to the constitutional provision which requires that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. At the second session of the XLHd Congress a question of this sort arose, and the House by a vote of 153 to 9 adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, declaring in effect that the Senate had no right to attach to a House hill renealing certain duties. House bill repealing certain duties an amendment affecting other duties and internal taxes. Among the Representatives who voted for this resolution were seven, including Mr. Dawes, who

GOSSIP ABOUT NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS. A TALK WITH AN ADMINISTRATION POLITICIAN-HOW SOME VISITING STATESMEN LIVE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- "Do you know anything about the New-York Custom House appointments? asked a TRIBUNE correspondent of a New-York

"No, I cannot say that I do, definitely," was the reply. "I feel pretty sure, however, the President intends that Burt shall be the Chief Examiner under the Civil Service law, if he will accept the place. It would be a permanent place at \$3,000 a year. I think such an appointment would give general satisfaction, and be a new pledge of the President's earnestness and sincerity in the matter of Civil Service reform. Then, too, the President would be reheved from a certain embarrassment in regard to the appointment of Colonel Burt's successor in the

'Do you think General Woodford's successor is to be named soon f" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, I do. I believe that Woodford will go out as soon as the President can find a good man to take his place. Root would be the man, but I suppose he is loath to give up his lucrative practice for the sake of the District-A torneyship. Sewall wants it, but I have not heard of any reason why he should have it, except that he is Senator Sewall's brother. Strahan also would like the place. Woodford will have to go. He appears to be anxious to pose as a martyr, and he will be gratified. From some things have heard lately, he is preparing move with all his baggage into the Democratic camp. I think the District-Attorney ought to be a man who can try an important causfor the Government himself. That I do not think General Woodford could do, although he is a good stump speaker."

statesman" from New-York crossed the horizon, and the correspondent asked: " How can that man live in Washington at a first-class hotel and always appear well dressed and have plenty of spending

money ?"
"Pil be blessed if I know. I am told that he managed to save a little something when he went to smash financially-a little farm in Jersey and a

ruptey a few years ago in order to get square with the world, he sayed something from the wreck of his fortune, and I believe has an income of five or six thousand dollars a year."

"Do you think George Bliss would like the Dis-

trict Attorneyship after the Star Route trials are ended of the correspondent asked. "Well, I think he is out of the question; the Star Route trials will not end for four or five

months yet you know."

This remark seemed to mean that General Woodford's successor will, in the opinion of this man—who ought to be well informed and is not a garrulous statesman—be appointed soon.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

COMPLAINTS AS TO ITS MANAGEMENT-DANGER THAT THE WORK OF THE OBSERVATORY WILL BE AN OBJECT OF RIDICULE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- A number of scientists throughout the country are using their influence to change the system of management of the Naval Observatory and to bring about a restoration of the condition of affairs which they say existed previous to the advent of Vice-Admiral Rowan as superintendent. Petitions have been received and laid before Congress from many universities and colleges in the country, and many letters have been received in relation to the matter. The following letter from Professor Otis H. Robinson, professor of mathematics in the Rochester University, to Congressman Van Vocrhis describes the view taken by these

matics in the Rochester University, to Congressman Van Vorchis describes the view taken by these men:

I have taken time to verify my facts so that I may make no mistake in what I am about to say. It goes without saying that effichency in an observatory where long-continued and exact observations and likel mathematical calculations are to be made, requires natural eapseity and technical training. The superintendents of the observatory since 1861 have been Captain Gilliss and Rear Admials Davis, Sands and John Rodgers, whose names are among the most distinguished in the line of the Navy. They were also men of good scientific stianuents, large experience and broad views. Under their management the system inaugurated by Gilliss has been steadily followed. All the scientific work has been conducted in accordance with the conclusions reached by the scientific corps assembled as a beard under the direction of the superintendent. This system worked admirably and under it the observatory has become one of the most famous in the world.

Last spring Admiral Rodgers died and Vice-Admiral Rowan was appointed superintendent. Under him a revolution has taken place. The observatory scens now to be largely controlled by a sen officer who is junior to two of the sclentific corps utterly unknown as a scientific man and destitute of observatory experience. In spitlo of these disadvantages he has taken charge of the mural circle, the transit instrument, the prime vertical transit instrument, hims-and one-half inch equatorial, the comet-secker—in short of all the instruments in the observatory except the transit circle and the twenty-six-inch equatorial; and be is having observations made with them by heutenants were ten of those inexperienced than himself. At present the making observations made with them by heutenants were ten of those inexperienced men entitle corps in longer allowed any voice in the management of the institution. Indeed they have even been prevented from making observations of the utmost importance. The large w

ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS. MEMORIAL FROM THE CREEK NATION IN OPPOSITION TO THE SEVERALTY PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- A bill is pending in both Houses to allot lands in severalty to the Ottawas in the Indian Territory. A memorial in opposition to the bill and to the plan of allotment in severalty has been presented in the House from the Creek Nation, another of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. The fact is of special interest because the severalty plan is generally favored by the philanthropic persons who have taken an interest in

G. W. Grayson and L. C. Perryman, the Creek delegation who signed the memorial, which covers twenty-seven pages in print, made an elaborate review of past experiments in allotment, and seek to show that they have had the effect first to reduce the great body of the community to a state of pauperism and beggary; secondly, by that in several instances they have affected injuriously the vitality of the Indians. The death rate increased during the period of allotment and diminished after their return to the tenure in common. It is stated that more than haif of the Indian communities that have tried the experiment have not only been reduced thereby to extreme destitution, but have actually thereby to extreme destitution, but have actually suffered a considerable reduction in their numbers by greatly increased mortality. This is said to result from the pernicious effects of intercourse of vicious whites with the Indians, not only causing the spread of bad habits among them, but usually resulting in their speedily parting with their lands. A large number of instances are given. The petitioners say that they do not object to the individual ownership of improvements made upon the lands by the members of any tribe. This prevails with the best results among the five natious in the Indian Territory, of which the Creeks are one, but the attempts heretofore made to effect a permanent change in their tenure from the nation to its constituent parts have been followed by disasters.

THE CLAIMS OF THE CHEROKEES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The Cherokee delegates n Washington, accompanied by their attorney, called on the President yesterday and urged him to refer the r port of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the rights of the North Carolina Cherokees to a distributive share of the assets of the Cherokee Nation, to Attorney-General Brewster for his opinion upon the legal questions involved.

The report in question was forwarded to the President by Secretary Teller, two or three days ago, for transmission to President by Secretary Teller, Congress in response to a resolution. It takes the ground that the Eastern Cherokees are entitled to a pro rata share of the \$214,000 permanent fund. for which sum the Cherokees, by the treaty of 1835, commuted the \$10,000 annuity to which they were entitled under a previous treaty. The report also holds that the Eastern Cherokees are entitled to a like pro rata share of the \$2,800,000 on account of lands, it is understood that the attorneys of the Eastern Cherokees ansist that the pro rata share of their clients amounts to one-seventh.

The representatives of the Cherokee Nation contend that this award is in flat violation of the Treaty of 1835, as in fact it does appear to be. They say that they are perfectly willing that the questions in controversy shall be sent to the Court of Claims for adjudication, but they believe they have good reason to fear that the extraordi nary anxiety evinced by certain men in Congress to house somewhere else—but how he can afford to spend so much time in Washington and live in the style he does is a mystery to me."

"How about ——?" asked the correspondent naming another New York "visiting statesman" who is best known in "Administration circles" by his abbreviated Christian name.

"Oh welt, I suppose he can stay here and pay his board if he chooses. Although he went into bank get the report before that body at this time means

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and lobbyists who, they say, have been for years pertinaciously trying to establish the very shadowy "claims" of the North Carolina Cherokees. Among other things they assert that the Special Agent, whose report has been forwarded by Secretary Teller, prepared a report in the case six weeks ago which was directly opposed to the one which he finally submitted to that office.

to the one which he finally submitted to that office.

The desire of the Cherokees to have the legal questions referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion is probably strengthened by the fact that more than thirty years ago Mr. Brewster was one of the commissioners to adjust the claims of Eastern Cherokees who chose not to remove to the Indian Territory, which choice—as the Cherokee delegates contend—debarred the non-emigrants from participation in the funds and other benefits secured by the Cherokee Nation.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The sub-committee of which Mr. Hiscock is chairman, is busily engaged in the preparation of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House within the next three or four days. It is expected that the bill will carry a total appropriation of about \$22,500,000, or about \$2,500,000 less than the bill of last year. The amount for public buildings will be less than it was in the last bill, and will include \$500,000 for the State, War and Navy building and \$150,000 for the new Pension building.

The bill will also include about \$600,000, which was contained in the Army bill last year, on account of the Signal Service. The appropriations for this service have heretofore been made in rather a genservice have heretofore been made in rather a general manner. This year Chairman Hiscock has taken great pains to procure estimates in detail, and the approximations will be made as specific as practicable. Mr. Beltzhoover, of Fennsylvania intends to offer by each item for the Signal Service are amendment providing that the sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.-For some time past there have been several cases of assaults on women after nightfall in the outskirts of the city and in onely streets. Within six months half a dozen cases have occurred. Detectives have been searching for the guilty persons and several acrests have been made. One person came near being sent to the State Prison. The person came near being sent to the State Prison. The complainant in the first instance said it was a negro, but afterward the prisoner, who received the benefit of the doubt, was discharged. Early this morning the house of the Rev. J. M. Stifler was broken into. A pollecama caught the burglar, who proved to be John H. Gibbs, a burly young colored boy of seventeen. When brough to the police office he admitted that a boy named Ward had been with him. Ward was arrested, and he admitted that Gibbs had told him that be had assaulted two women. Gibbs was then questioned, and he confessed to three other cases, all five within five months. In one case he succeeded and in the four others he was unsuccessful. He had hither the object a good reputation. He will probably go

MESSAGES FROM MR. JEWELL'S FRIENDS.

funeral will take place Weinesday. The full details have not been arranged, but the 8-o'clock express from family has received many telegrams of sympathy and dispatch to-day to L. B. Jewell; "I am greatly grieved to hear of Governor Jewell's death. Please convey to Dispatches of a similar tenor were received from Senator Dispatches of a similar tenor were received from Senator Windom, Themas L. James, R. C. Met'ormics, ex-Goverior and Mrs. Bixelow, Senators Platt and Hawley, and the entire Congressional delegation from this State, and many personal triends in different parts of the country. Ex-Governor Jewell's daughter, Mrs. W. H. Strong, of Detroit, arrived by a special train this forenoon. Arthur M. Bodge, of New Yerk, his son in-law, left here by a special train to-day to attend his father's funeral in New-York to-morrow.

WORKING UP SOUTHERN ELECTION CASES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11-William P. Sny ier, a well-known lawyer of Allentown, Penn., has been in the city for the past two weeks, during which time he has frequently been closeted with United states District-Attorney Milton. Mr. Snyder's business was at first a by Attorney-General Brewster to assist in the prosecution of Democratic citizens of this State who are charged with violations of the Federal election laws at the last general election. It is said that the Government has

THE DISCOVERY OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 11.-Twenty five years ago to-day anthracite coal, which is now eing shipped to all parts of the country from this valley, was successfully tested in a grate in this city. The niversary was appropriately celebrated yesterday by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. At 10 the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. At 10 o'clock a large number of the members assembled in their rooms on Franklin-st., and after transacting business adjourned to meet in the evening. Governor Hoyt, the Hon. Victor Piolett and Judge Dana delivered appropriate addresses. The Historical rooms were brilliantly illuminated last evening, and a large crowd of visitors examined the thousands of rare curiosities there.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL COLONEL CASH'S SON IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.-Considerable xeitement was occasioned in Lancaster last night in consequence of an attempt to kill W. B. Cash, son of Colonel E. B. Cash, of duelling fame. Two pistol shots were fired in the window of his room at the hotel, one of which barely missed his head. Mr. Cash's visit to Lanwhich barely missed his head. Mr. Cash's visit to Lab-caster is supposed to be either to make a case for the United States Courts in regard to the Lancaster riot has November, in which his fattler figured, or to collect evidence to contest the Congressional election in the Vth District, in which his father was the Independent candi-date. Mr. Cash says that if he is nurriered while in Lancaster his father will avenge his death.

RACING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—The weather was clear to-day, but the attendance at the race was light. The track was in good condition. The first race for two-year-olds, half a mile, was won by Billy the Kid Time, 5314 seconds. The second, a selling race, three quarters of a mile, was won by Jane Foster by a length

A CATTLE TRAIN WRECKED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 11.-Last night a cattle train of forty-two cars on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was wrecked near White Haven by the break ing of a wheel. Nine cars were smaahed and thirty-one head of eattle were killed. No person was injured. Traffic was delayed ten hours.

MORDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 11.-Peter Ryan, aged about sixty years, who bears a rather hard character, murdered his wife between 8 and 9 o'clock last night by nothering her with bedelothing. He acknowledged the ime, but gave no reason for its commission. He is un-

SUICIDE OF A STATION AGENT.

Bradford Penn., Feb. 11.-John Welch, age twenty-five years, station agent at Custer, on the Eric road, three miles south of Bradford, committed suicide this evening in the Central Hotel, which is kept by his father-in-law, by shooting himself. He had only been married two months. No cause is assigned for the act.

A CONFERENCE OF BASEBALL MEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11 .- O. H. Caylor, of this city, acting-chairman of the American Association Basebell Conference Committee, has arranged with A G. Mills, chairman of the League Committee, for a joint meeting of the committees in New-York on February 17.

THE ASHLAND MURDER TRIAL.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 11.-Nine jurors have been obtained in the Craft case. They are among the best men in the county. Rain causes much discomfort to the soldiers in camp.

Sion is caused by the failure of J. H. Whitson & Son, of New-York. EIGHT INCHES OF SNOW.

STREET TRAVELLING MADE DIFFICULT. THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT AND THE CON-TRACTORS HARD AT WORK.

The people of New-York who retired early on Saturday night were surprised to find the earth overed with a mantle of snow when they opened their eyes yesterday morning. They had only recovered from the nervous fears induced by Professor Wiggins's prophecy, and, rejoicing in his discomfiture, they were unprepared for an infliction of weather of another kind. The snow began to fall about 10 o'clock Saturday night, and the flakes came down so thickly that by midnight street traffic was seriously interrupted, and the surface cars were being hauled by four horses. The hush peculiar to a snowstorm had settled upon the earth, and the sound of tinkling bells and the voices of men urging on the struggling horses could be heard for a great distance. As the small hours of the morning lawned the benighted travellers in Chatham-st. and the Bowery amused themselves by engaging in snow-ball fights, undisturbed by the police. When the snow ceased falling at 4 o'clock it covered the ground to a depth of nearly eight nuches, and there was a promise that the lovers of sleighmediately the hope was dissipated, for it was seen that the light, fleecy snowflakes had ceased to fall only to give place to heavy drops of sky, the prospect was dismal. The sidewalks were water. The gutters were running rivulets whose gurgle was the reverse of musical, while from off the caves of the houses and the bare branches of the tering drops.

Before church-time individual householders had partly cleaned the sidewalks, and the Street-Clean- ag ing Department had made passable some of the leading thoroughfares, while the big ploughs and brooms of the street-car companies, drawn by eight horses, had considerably improved the condition of the car tracks. Very few persons, however, veatured out, and the attendance at the churches was very small. At 1:30 p. m. the rain ceased for a time, but during the attenuous there were occusional light showers. The wind was light and warm all day, and the temperature rose steadily, so that there was a rapid thaw. By night the street-cars were being drawn by single teams again and were making their selectule time. The streets, however, were full of water, and many were the accidents that befell pedestrians, Poels of water, hanked on either side by show, could scarcely be distinguished from paying stones; and as eager feet plunged into them, the noise of the spiash was frequently drowned by the lond-mauthed profamity that broke the quiet of the Sunday air. Many persons sat down without intending it, and arising hastily disappeared into liquer stares seemingly tent upon spoiling the wet without by an application of wet within.

The roads on Staten Island were almost impasseing theroughfares, while the big ploughs and brooms

disappeared into liquor stores seeming, contributed to pedestrians. On the Shore Railroad sleights had to be substituted for ears. A fog hung over the bay most of the day, and the Staten Island ferry-boats had difficulty in making their trips.

Inquiry at the Signal Service Office cliented the fact that New-York had suffered more by the storm than any other city. The storm began to fall in the Northwest on Saturday morning, and the storm came on through the Upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and passed out into the Atlantic. There was not much show west of Michigan, and the storm extended generally over the country east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio River. At 3 o'clock vesterday afternoon the reports from all the stations in those districts teld of snow, or rain, or cloudy weather, while there had been a general rise in temperature and an equally uniform fall of the barometer. In the Northwest, on the contrary, the temperature had fallen and the barometer was rising. The and an equally uniform fall of the baronmeter. In the Northwest, on the contrary, the temperature had fallen and the baronmeter was rising. The coldest places yesterday were Moorhead, Minn. where the temperature at 3 o'clock was 3° a fall of 17°, and Minnedost, Maniteba, where the thermometer registered 2°, a fail of 3° in twenty-four hours. No reports are received from the Southern stations on Sondays, and the warmest places reported was Oswego, N.Y., where the thermometer registered 36°, a rise of 13° in twenty-four hours. Light show was still falling at Chicago at 3 o'clock, the temperature being 31°, a rise of 9° in twenty-four hours. At Boston it was raining, the temperature being 30°, a rise of 10°.

which was not delivered until 5:35 p. m. The telegraph companies sulfered no interruptions. Wires were up everywhere, except at piaces where there were floods, and with which communication had been interrupted previously. The only trouble complained of was bad insulation.

As is customary, along Fittle-ave, the snow has been led up in the middle of the street. While it is clean it makes a very pretty spectacle, but as the life is clean it makes a very pretty spectacle, but as the melts and the dirt alone remains it becomes

snow melts and the dirt alone remains it becomes an unsightly mass.

Soon after dark a fog stole up, and settling softly over the city added to the existing unpleasantness. In the streets the discomforts of wayfarers were already so great that it made no appreciable difference, but on the rivers traffle was seriously impeded. The hoarse screech of the fog-horns, and the changing of fog-heils gave sufficient indication of difficulties of navigation. Boats were temperarely suspended from the Rooseveit Ferry, and trips were long on all the other ferries. The staten island boats were taken off allogether early in the evening, much to the annoyance of numbers of would-be passengers who were left behind. About 11 o'clock the fog lifted temporarily and the stars came out, but in a short time the pall of mist again appeared.

The Street Cleaning Department and Contractors Walton and Brown were engaged with a large force

The Street Cleaning Department and Contractors Walton and Brown were engaged with a large force in removing snow from some of the principal thoroughfares and piling it upon each side of the roadway. Before midnight the snow was piled upon Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-st, and a good deal of it had been removed. In Fulton, Wall and Whitehall-sts, the snow was piled up by Contractor Walton's men. On the west side of Broadway Contractor Brown had a force of men engaged in piung up the snow in Liberty, Cortlandt and Chambers-sts. The Street Cleaning Department had 200 horses and carts, with their attendant drivers, employed in removing the snow in Broadway, and about the same number of men engaged in loading the snow in the carts and piling it up. way, and about the same number of men engaged in loading the snow in the carts and piling it up. Earlier in the day an extra force of Italians was abwork opening the gutters and culverts. Snow ploughs were used to advantage on Broadway and the streets leading to the ferries. The snow was light and easily handled. Commissioner Coleman hopes, if the temperature does not turn cold, to have most of the business thoroughfares in pretty fair condition to-night.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Washington, Feb. 11.-An association of Hamilton College Alumni was formed in this city last evening with the officers below named: President, Glenni W. Scoffeld, Judge of the Court of Claims; vice presidents, Scuator Hawley and Horatio L. Burchard, Director of the Mint; treasurer, Riemard A. Elmer, Second Assistant Postmester-General; secretary, Henry Randail Waite. Arrangements were made for a dinner to be given on the evening of the 21st inst.

CONDITION OF THE SHIP PARKFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-The Signal Corps Station at little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 1 p. m. as follows: "The ship Parkfield remains in an uneasy position with the tide rising and failing in her. About 125 tons of cargo have been removed from her by the wrecking crew. The weather is rainy, with a heavy sea."

KILLING HIS ASSAILANT.

horse and mule dealers, have suspended. Their liabilities are \$30,000 and their assets \$75,000. The suspen-

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-August Gerhardy was RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN VERMONT. attacked in the street to-night for the purpose of robbery. He drew a pistol and fired at his assailant. Automin Korzenski, killing him instantly. A ST. LOUIS FIRM SUSPENDS. ST. Louis, Feb. 11.-McPike & Johnson,

THE FIRE RECORD.

FLAMES IN SPRUCE STREET. Fire was discovered last night in the sixstory brick building, No. 18 Spruce-st. About 11:20 the cracking of glass was heard in The Tribune office, followed in a moment by the sound of a policeman's club striking on the sidewalk signal for aid. Looking out of a window a reporter saw the policeman sending a fire alarm from the box at Spruce and William sts. The call was speedily answered by three engines, a hook and ladder company and a hose cart. Before the first engine arrived the flames had burst from the second floor, where they were first discovered, up through to the third, fourth and fifth floors, until they were seen breaking through the roof. The building, which burned like a tinder-box, was beyond all hope of saving before first stream of water was turned on the fire. first company that arrived saw the extent of the fire and at once gave a second alarm, which was followed by a third, calling all the engines below Canal-st.

The water-tower was brought into use. It was run by four engines and threw a large stream into the fourth and fifth floors. Chief Bates was out of snow had delayed the engines from reaching the scene of the fire as quickly as they would under ordinary circumstances, and when in position a new difficulty was encountered. While the flames shot up as if impelled by a terrific pressure through the inflammable timbers and sprang high into the air, the water was at a low pressure.

The fire, however, was kept in the single building where

wet, slippery mass of half-congealed snow- it started, which ran through the block between Sprace and Beekman-sts. Above the second story there

have been hung, but no French critic dreamed of ranking Gustave Doré among the great painters of

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 11-The citizens of this town were thrown into a state of great excitement last night, at 7:30 o'closs, by the ringing of the firehearts of the people with terror. The fire was in the steam sawmill and sash and blind factory of Thomas F. Me ferd, in the western pact of town and near the rail exert no efforts to extinguish the flames, as there was no water at hand. The fire began on the second floor of the building, which was strewn with shavings, and the flames spread rapidly. The fire machinery they could from the lower part of the build taken out, together with a quantity of lumber. The building and about 50,000 feet of choice lumber wer destroyed, the loss amounting to about \$12,000. There

roof of the building a second alarm was sounded, drawing the attention of the firemen to a barn belonging to Charles G. Allen, on the river bank and about 500 yards distant from the mill. It now became evident that the fires were the work of as incendary, and many of the citizens returned to their homes and pinces of busi-At | was burned to the ground. Two horses and some hay, spread to the adjoining bara of Taomas H. Grant, de

DESTRUCTION AT KINGSTON. KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 11 .- About half-past o'clock this morning fire was discovered in H. Weil ert's barber-shop on Ferry-st., and before the flame onid be subdued they spread to the building owned b the Cornell Steamboat Company, which was totally de stroyed. The building was about 200 feet long, and was occupted by the Cornell Steamboat Company, the Rhine-beck and Kingston Ferry Company, the Stony Clove and Catekill Mountain Railroad Company, and the Kingston Catskill Mountain Ranroad Company, and to esting-concity Railroad Company, as offlees, and by George Teiler
& Brother, leather merchants, and Crosby, Sahler & Co.,
hardware dealers, as an extra store house. The lechouse of the Cornell Steamboat Company on Rondout
Crosk, was also consumed, with its 2,000 tons of ice.
The steamboat City of Catskill, which was lying in the
creek near the burning building, also caught fire and
burned to the water's edge. Sae was owned by the NewYork, Catskill and Athens Steamboat Company, and was
valued at \$150,000. Sae is supposed to be fully insured.
The loss of the Cornell Steamboat Company is estimated
at \$20,000; insured for \$5,000. The amount of Teiler &
Brother's and Crosby, Sahler & Co.'s loss cannot be ascertained as yet, but it will not be large.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow on the ground the
firmen were late in arriving at the seene. The City of
Catskill, built in 1890, was 275 feet long and valued at
\$175,000; the insurance is not known. She was leased
by the Cornell Steamboat Company and ran in the place
of the late steamer Thomas Cornell. The boat is a total
loss. She was scuttled an suon as she caught fire, but
did not sink until 12 o'clock. The coutents of the safea,
the books and office furniture were saved. The Cornell
Steamboat Company's techouse, lately flited, is a total
loss. City Railroad Company, as offices, and by George Teller

LOSSES AT VARIOUS PLACES. CHICAGO, Feb. 11 .- The fire at Nos. 16 and 8 South Canal-st. broke out a second time early this borning, bringing the total loss up to \$40,000. A dispatch from Port Huron, Mich., says the stores N. Jarvis, J. B. Chessola, A. F. Welch, F. White, A. M. Hodges, A. B. Sutherland and R. S. Deland have been burned. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,500.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 11.-The brick building at Money ton containing the offices of Superintendent Pottinger and other chief officers of the Inter-Colonial Railway Company, was burned last night.

RAILWAY NOTES FROM THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The Times says Manaor Newell, of the Lake Shore road, has ordered the re lemption of a block of 600 tickers recently sold at Tole do, good from Toledo to St. Joseph Mo.

A dispatch from Milwaukee says the carnings of the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road for the first week in February were \$214,000, against \$352,000 for the corresponding week in 1882. The falling off was caused by the snow blockade. The other roads suffered in the

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 11.-The mail train for

Boston over the Rutland Railroad was over nine hours late here yesterday. The locomotive broke down at North Ferrisburg, and afterward was unable to pass the New-York express train, which was off the track at Sutherland Fails. The latter train was so damaged that it was abandoned for the day. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GUSTAVE DORE IN ENGLAND AND IN FRANCE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. M. Gustave Dore's death is lamented by the English press in terms somewhat out of proportion to his real place and importance in the world of art. It may help to define his position if we say that he was a French artist whose fame as a painter was chiefly English and American. As the standard both of art and art-criticism is considerably higher in France than in Englana (for prudential reasons I omit America), this is equivalent to saving that Dore's reputation was highest where it was exposed to least competition, and to the most lenient method of judgment. A Doré Gallery has been open in Bond-st. for I know not how many years past, and has been constantly filled, and proved extremely profitable to Doré and this business partners. It is difficult to imagine such an exhibition permanently open in Paris, albeit this Bond-st. gallery has been indebted to American support for no small part of its success. The English say he did not understand England, and cite his illustrations to Blanchard Jerroid's book about London in proof. But the nucerstood one side; of Enguand very weil. He early found out that a great number of people care more for the subject of a picture than for the technical merit of it. If it is religious and has some dramatic quality, that is enough, The Doré Gatlery, accordingly, was filled in great part with Biblical subjects, such as "Tue Triumph of Christianity over Paganism," "The Entry into Jerusalem." "Christian Martyrs," "The Flight into Egypt" and the astonishing work which I once heard described as Christ leaving the Criterion. Pictures of this sort, painted in Dore's plausible, superficial style, inharmonious in color, and always deficient in that searching Technique and sound learning on which the French insist, could never have made him the sort of idol ne was here. Nor did they. He has never stood high as a painter in France. His vast canvases attracted attention in the Salon because they were vast and because they were Dore's. Certainly they were not without merit of some sort, or they would not

He was better known by his illustrations to famous books than by his paintings. Yet it must be said that the earliest of his illustrations remained his best. He has probably never done anything so good, so really illustrative, so sympathetic with his author, so genuinely powerful and original, as the designs for a cheap popular edition of Rabetais published in a single small folio volume in Paris, 1854. The book, oddly enough, is both illustrated by Doré and dedicated to him by the publisher, Bry. Next to this may be put the designs for the " Contes Droiatiques" of Balzac. These, like the preceding, were engraved on wood and often coarsely enough rendered, but are admirable in spirit and conception. The collector may be warned that only the early impressious of either are worth having. The Contes Drolatiques" appeared in 1855, and copies in French) of that date are of the original issue, hough the book is described in its title as the fifth edition-meaning the fifth edition of the book, not of this illustrated edition. The English translation has worn impressions and is of tittle interest, nor is Balzac's powerful work one that can, in any form, be recommended for indiscriminate reading. For what was grotesque and ghastly and reputsive, Doré bad a natural gift, yet his illustrations to Dante are only moderately successful. The imaginative power and austere splendor of the great Fiorentine's genius were not in Dore's way. With Cervantes he succeeded better. His Milton is confessedly a failure, and many others are failures, the Bible most of all. These books were published in axurious form, mostly in large felios, with much ostentation. They have never been much sought

after by the fastidious collector.

Possibly Doré did not care much more for the fas-Restor it was raining, the temperature being 30°, a rise of 10°; and at 3 m, in the thermometer registered 27°, a fail of 10°; by 11 a, m, it marked 33°, and at 3 p, m, 35°, a rise of 8° in twenty-four hours. The barometer, which marked 30.05 at 7 o'clock, indicated 29.89 by 3 p, m. The total rainfall was 1.18 inches up to 3 o'clock, the rain that fell after that hour being so small as to be inappreciable. This is the groatest rainfall reported yesterday. The wind was very light, and was from the south and southwest.

There was very little interruption to railroad communication on account of the storm, and the only one of the day mails reported late was the only one of the day mails reported late was the only and Hudson River Railroad, which should have reached the Post Olines at 11:30 a. m., but which was not delivered mit 5:15 p. m. The telegraph companies suffered no interruptions. Wires tidious collector than did the fastidious collector formed expensive connections with people for whom no treasury was too full to empty. His rapidity was predigious, and probably that fatal facility both or conception and execution did as much as anything to prevent his becoming a great artist. There was something positively marvellous in his quickness and comprehensiveness of sight. I once saw him look turough a large volume of elab orate architectural drawings tilled with minute details, in search of some ornamentation for a picture of his own. He turned the leaves almost as quickly as his fingers could move, closed the book, and remarked there was nothing he wanted. " But you cannot have really examined the plates ?" Ask me about any of them," was his answer, and he described drawing after drawing, the mouldings of doorways, the figures of saints, the exact number of columns and corbels, the leafage of the capitals, and I am not sure he had not counted the spirars and the panes of glass. His eye took in these de tails at a glance, as Macaulay is said to have taken in a whole page at a giance instead of a word or a sentence, like ordinar / mortals.

But his life and his art may be divided into two periods. He began with illustrations, and various as these were in merit, won an immense fame, in France as elsewhere. By and by he took up the notion that he was formed for greater things than supplying pictures of other men's thoughts and he devoted the last twenty years of his life enietly to painting, and in this he failed. He had an ambition to descend to posterity as a historical painter. But he would not begin over again his artistic education. The faults which appeared on a small scale in his designs, appeared over again on a large scale in his pictures. He was never a sound draughteman, and bad drawing is more conspicuous and pernaps more oftensive when displayed on half an acre of canvas than when seen opposite a printed page. Add to this that he had no idea of color, and it is easy to see how and why the immense labor and some really great faculties bestowed on his paintings were of slight avail. I don't think he ever had a real success at the Salon in Paris. Not one picture did he paint about which the French public gathered or which French writers extelled. He had friends in the press, and friendship counts for much with a certain class of Parisian journalists but nobody dured praise Boré without qualifications which made notice more bitter to him than neglect. Nor did these pictures sell. Some of them perhaps passed into the London gallery for further exhibition, but the majority repose to-day in the studio of the Kne Bayard, Nobody would buy them, and presently Dore himself came to understand that the highest hopes of his life, and his really lofty and worthy ambition, were doomed to disappointment. It will not do to suppose that the homage paid him in England and elsewhere consoled him for the want of it at home. Doré was a true Frenchman, and would eagerly have exchanged all his celebrity abroad for one column of cordial panegyric in any journal of the Boulevards. In more than one point he was the Haydon of France, though he never knew what Haydon was never allowed to forget-the meaning

of the word poverty.

Doré lived in London a good deal, and was to be met here in the season, though he professed a dis-